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as to impel one to a quest of the literature to which the ample bibliographies of the meager chapters give reference.

And what is said of the second part as fitly characterizes the third, which has to do with the "institutions of colonial government"; first with the organs of control in the mother-country and the legislation there enacted, then with the institutions in the colonies themselves, their municipal and local government, and their laws and courts.

This volume of "The Citizen's Library" is profitable both for correction and for instruction. It should be of value to the citizen in correcting erroneous notions about "empire" and "colony," and of value to the college teacher in giving this succinct, lucid, and suggestive statement, a syllabus which may be very profitably used as the basis of instruction in this subject. We in America have been needing such a work for two or three years, and it must be a satisfaction to many that the accurate scholarship of Dr. Reinsch has at last brought it forth.

Dr. Keller's little book is a reprint of four articles by the author from *The Yale Review*. The first relates to Italian expansion, the others to German colonization and colonial policy. They are simply the following of two veins which a cross-section study such as that of Dr. Reinsch discloses. The story of Italy's expansion and attempted colonization is as brief as it is full of disaster and disappointment. She had hoped by taking thought to add to her stature, to come again into the glory and power of empire which once lodged within her borders; but her megalomania, which saw a great dependency grow almost in a day in northeast Africa, saw it dwindle again, even more rapidly than it had been built, into little more than a sand-spit on the shores of the Red Sea. Dr. Keller calls especial attention to the greater advantage which a cultivation and fostering of "natural colonies" in South America would give to Italy. She has already had greater commercial benefit from these than from Eritrea at its best.

The story of German colonization is also brief. Although it seemed that all the available portions of the earth had already been appropriated when Germany came into the world's councils and into a desire for world dominion, she has yet been able to gather a few fragments in Africa, to gain a foothold in China, to develop an interest in Asia Minor, and to pick up some scattered islands in the Pacific. But the strength of the Germans is in settling new countries (already politically preempted by others) and in contributing to the "formation of the effective races of the future." Her real empire promises to be of the sea rather than of the land, commercial rather than political.

These interesting essays of Dr. Keller in Italian and German colonization are suggestive of a new sort of knowledge with which our present "science of society" must be informed.

The Mastery of the Pacific. By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1902. Pp. xvi, 440.)

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN is a well-known traveller and newspaper

correspondent; he has had administrative experience both in Burma and in Mashonaland; and he has produced many descriptive works on the far east. His latest volume consists of well-illustrated chapters upon the political and economic condition of the powers that control the Pacific Ocean. To the United States is allotted four chapters, to Great Britain, five, to the Dutch, three, to Japan, two, and to the other powers, Germany, France, Russia, and China, only one. An introductory chapter of about twenty pages is given to the history of the Pacific, and that chapter alone demands attention in this review. It contains a summary of the ethnology of the Polynesians and the Malays, and a few paragraphs upon the early history of the Europeans in the Pacific. These paragraphs are so condensed that it is not possible to criticise them in detail. It may be that Mr. Colquhoun has never really studied the history of Europe, or it may be that the difficulty of condensation has caused him to leave a false impression of ignorance. To follow up the remark that "the Batavian Republic was entirely under the thumb of France" with a sentence on the Battle of Waterloo may imply that Mr. Colquhoun is ignorant of the changes which marked the transformation of the United Netherlands by way of the Batavian Republic into Louis Bonaparte's Kingdom of Holland, and eventually into a group of departments of Napoleon's Empire, but it looks like over-condensation. "The Republic of Batavia" is, as a phrase, to be utterly condemned as both inaccurate and sadly misleading. The little bits of history which turn up in the descriptive chapters seem generally to be correct, but it is to be borne in mind that Mr. Colquhoun is a traveller and a journalist, and not a trained historian. His account of his experiences in the Philippine Islands during the early days of the American occupation has much value as material for history, and some of Mr. Colquhoun's statements should be borne in mind in political quarters. Such remarks as "There is no Filipino tongue as there is no Filipino nation" (p. 136) and "Judge Taft is peculiarly the stamp of man to deal successfully with the Philippines" (p. 153) are valuable evidences of contemporary opinion by an experienced administrator, and the usefulness of the chapters on the United States in the Pacific lies in such remarks.

There is nothing of such value in his comments upon the English and the Dutch in the Pacific, for the situation of those powers was not in a critical condition at the time of his visit, but the descriptions of life and character there are excellently written and admirably illustrated. The chapters on the New Japan that deal with the Japanese in Formosa are of much greater value, for the Japanese experiment is still only an experiment, and it is not yet certain whether the Japanese will successfully settle and civilize their conquest. Mr. Colquhoun's remarks on this subject make interesting reading when it is borne in mind that the Japanese, like the Americans, are making their first attempt at a colonial policy in Asia. On the whole, it may be said that Mr. Colquhoun's book is full of interesting matter and that he has provided some descriptive material which may prove of value to students interested in the

political question of the Pacific. The title of his book, however, is somewhat of a misnomer, for his book is rather a description of the powers now at work in controlling and settling the civilization of the lands watered by the Pacific Ocean than a history of the contentions for the mastery of that ocean or an attempt to analyze the elements that will play a part in the future in that contention.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

History of the Roman People. By Charles Seignobos, of the University of Paris. Translation edited by William Fairley, Ph.D. (New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1902, pp. x, 528.) This book is chiefly significant as illustrating the author's idea of adjusting history to the needs of elementary instruction. It is apparently written for the sole purpose of making the history of Rome intelligible and interesting to the mind of the average pupil. It is emphatically a story; and it might be regarded as a protest against the assumption that school-children are critical scholars, capable of appreciating the results of the labors of Mommsen and Ihne and Ettore Pais, as some of our school histories appear to assume. While we may question the propriety of writing an elementary history from the point of view of the historical critic, we may also entertain a serious doubt whether even the most elementary history of Rome should be written to day as it might have been written half a century ago. Even the "charm so characteristic of French historical writing," to use the words of the editor, will hardly atone for the prominence here given to the Roman legends. In seeking to adapt this work to the use of the American class-room, the editor has reduced some of the "anecdotal material" to a finer type, and some of it he has dropped altogether; and brief critical notes are occasionally inserted to correct the false conclusions that might be drawn from the text. The editorial scissors and pen might with advantage have been used less sparingly. The author has given a few very interesting chapters on some phases of Roman life and customs; but this is often done at the expense of the political history. For example, the same number of pages is given to the description of the Roman army as is given to the constitutional development of the early Republic.

The editor has added four chapters bringing the history down to the time of Charlemagne, to meet "the requirements of our American schools." These chapters, while lacking the simple narrative style of the French author, show quite as much insight into the historical movements described. The editor has generally a very intelligent conception of the transition from the Roman to the medieval period. But what shall be thought of the following statement as setting forth one of the social and economic causes of the fall of Rome? "Another cause of weakness to the Romans was their caste system, which destroyed the ambition of the individual, and made life monotonous and hopeless, somewhat as in India to-day, for the average man. What a man was born, that he must continue to be; if his father was a sailor, or a carpenter, he must be the same" (p. 435).